











# The Stars and Stripes

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## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Why is it that the matchless cathedrals of France, built hundreds of years ago, still stand to receive the hushed and wondering Yankee pilgrims, shaming by their strength and stately beauty the weaker and more tawdry structures of our own day and generation? Is it because the care and toil and love, not of a few years but of centuries, went into their building?

The men who laid the first stones of the shell-torn marvel at Reims, the hilltop cathedral at Bourges, the imperishable Notre Dame at Paris did not live to see those temples completed, knew that it would never be their lot to see them completed. Preposterously idealistic and impractical, they worked with their eyes on the future. Their work was good because it was not done for themselves. They build for the Lord.

Now, before the peoples of the world, are laid the architects' plans for a great mansion, and soon work will begin on the foundations. If, indifferent to the needs of future generations, the builders plan it only for the convenience and short-sighted comfort of their own immediate occupancy, that mansion will not be good to look upon, nor will it withstand the tempests of the waiting centuries. But it will still be standing, beautiful, strong, spacious, a thousand years from now, if those who lay its foundations today build it for the Lord—for posterity.

## CHATEAU-THIERRY

Already American feet turn toward Chateau-Thierry. Already the battered city on the Marne is become a shrine for pilgrims. It is all smiles these days amid the new prosperity these visitors bring. Guides lead the way through the memory-crowded streets, and in the windows, through which less than a year ago machine guns spat their fire, souvenirs are on sale.

It seems probable that Chateau-Thierry will always be the great American shrine in Europe—the Gettysburg of the A.E.F. It is a curious and yet altogether natural thing that this should be so, and the reason lies somewhat deeper than the mere fact that Chateau-Thierry is nearest to Paris of all our memory-towns.

It is true that only a few hundred Americans ever fought in its streets and, though there is associated with it all the fighting that the spring and summer saw between Soissons and Reims, it is true that our greatest effort, our most untried suffering, our most grievous losses, were spent on quite another and a later battlefield.

But Chateau-Thierry is more than a battlefield. It is a symbol. It is a symbol of that dramatic moment in the history of mankind when—recognizing Europe's great emergency, scrapping all her careful schedules of training and equipment and relying on the grit and ardor of her youth—America rushed into the fight. The old Marne town means that to those who love America. That is why, for Americans, all paths in France lead to Chateau-Thierry.

## OUR CONTEMPORARIES

If our old friend Robinson Crusoe had lived and been shipwrecked in this day of wood pulp and public opinion, his chronicler would probably have had an entirely different tale to tell. The first thing Robinson would have done after discovering footprints on his supposedly private island would undoubtedly have been to dash back to his goat-skin domicile and start a newspaper, thus beating Friday to it and providing something to read in his idle time.

Put a few Americans, soldiers or otherwise, most any place in the world and three things are almost certain to result in a reasonably short space of time: a theatrical performance, a wave of popular demand to move elsewhere, and a newspaper.

Camp, trench and billet papers have been appearing in France ever since the first trickling of O.D. reached this hemisphere. The war was a severe and disheartening handicap to many editors in months bygone, but since the sword has been sheathed the pen is coming into its own. Unit publications are appearing from the Rhine to the Pyrenees.

They can't all be enumerated here. But the Tars and Tripes, the Bars and Tripes and the Cigars and Snipes are, at least flattering. All we have to say to the whole bunch is:

Welcome, brothers!

## THE ABSENTEES

The lucky Americans were those whose training in civilian life fitted them for service when the war call came. They did not have to face the dismaying and sometimes impossible task of learning all over again. It was their rich privilege to have something besides muscle that the country wanted. Of such were the doctors and nurses. Of such were the actors.

The A.E.F. was still young when the appeal went back across the Atlantic for showfolk to entertain us—an appeal that still stands, for the response to it never met the demand.

The difficulties which beset the fairly willing players were many. Red tape by the mile, passport piddling, enraging delays of months and months—all these things clogged the machinery of good will. That they were not insuperable, however, is evidenced by the fact that more than 700 players are here now. Some of them came at great personal sacrifice, most of them are thoroughly familiar now with the discom-

forts of our existence, many of them are solid for life in the hearts of young America.

It is in honor of these 700 that it is worth recording with that singular unanimity the big stars stayed away. With a few exceptions, the ones who could best have afforded to come, those great favorites of the theater whose names are printed largest and whose pockets are stuffed fullest, failed to answer the call. Name over the 20 or 30 best known men and women of the American stage and see how many of them came. One or two, perhaps. No more.

The luxury-loving, overpaid, overpraised crowd, the spoiled children of America—they are strangers to the A.E.F. Probably all will be forgiven. Or rather forgotten. Probably there will be no great reckoning. And yet—and yet some of us can't help hoping that some fine night, at the first performance of an all-star production on Broadway, the greatest applause, the reception that will fairly stop the show, will be accorded not to one of the advertised stars but to some little soubrette, because there will be some soldiers out front who will remember that once upon a time she was one of them in France.

## THE ROUND TRIP

"We expect not only to maintain the present average, but gradually to better it until the middle of spring, when we look for a substantial increase in shipping."

That is General Harbord's answer to the A.E.F.'s universal question: "When are we going home?"

This week comes the specific announcement that the divisions of the A.E.F. will go home in the order of their arrival, and the forecast of sailings for the months to come.

The G.H.Q. statement bears out General Harbord's prophecy that the boost will come about the middle of spring.

All right. Look back a year. What was happening in May, 1918? The big boost came in the middle of spring that year, too. The C-in-C. had told the Allied High Command, "All that we have is yours"; American troops were soon to be rushed to the Marne front and help put Chateau-Thierry on America's war map; the main Allied line of lateral communication in the north was under fire; the German menace hung over Paris. And the transports got into the war as they have never got into it before. Americans came to France at the rate of 300,000 a month, and men who did not land in France until early in June took part in the counter-offensive below Soissons on July 18.

When the noon rush starts this year, when the A.E.F. begins to hand in the second half of the round-trip tickets, which some of its members have been holding on to for over 21 months, it will not, praise God, be for the same reason.

## OUTLAWS

Within a week two creatures, in a class with the men who starve little children, kick dogs and fight with brass knuckles—barbaric exponents of the theory that might makes right—shot down innocent, unselfish men. Young Emile Cottin, intelligent, chaste and a professional anarchist, is now awaiting trial for an attempt on the life of Georges Clemenceau. Young Count von Arco-Valley, student, aristocrat and leader of the Royalists in Bavaria, paid with his life for the murder of Kurt Eisner, the new Republic's idealist-leader, and plunged Munich into civil war.

Both assassins were ardent devotees to a cause. Their political theories were opposite. Their methods were identical—and identically futile.

While the best minds of the age are struggling to bury personal and national prejudice and erect out of the blackened remains of the world's greatest wholesale murder a structure that shall mean eternal justice, a shield for the weak, a curb to the strong, to establish right as might's master—these two outlaws of civilization shoot from behind with plain murder in their diseased minds and home-made haloes ready for adjustment.

Out of the heart-breaking horror of these two stupid deeds comes one ray of satisfaction. Anarchy and Autocracy have two more nails in their coffins.

## WHEN WE GO BACK

It seems that a transport-load of returning Yanks, who landed in New York not so long ago, had it all fixed up to cheer the Statue of Liberty the moment that lovely lady appeared to them through the mist. With characteristic American thoroughness, they had appointed a cheer leader, rehearsed their yell, and were all out on deck ready to blow Bedloe's Island clear out of the water with the vociferousness of their greeting.

"But," as it is reported in a back home paper, "when the leader opened his mouth there was something in the way that stopped the sound. There was something in his eyes that misted his view. There was no noise behind him. He looked around, and the trouble was epidemic. Soundless tears, such as thinking men shed, were mastering the cheeks."

It will be that way, more or less, with most of the things that most of our number hope to do when they get home. That trip to the Coast, that three months' loaf, that job at an incredible salary and incredibly short hours, even that girl—all plans for short will undergo some sort of a change. The pleasant pastime of building air castles in France or Germany is not without its uses as an exercise of the imagination; but the transportation of those air castles, like moving Cologne Cathedral to Milwaukee, is something else again.

Of course, some of the dreams, some of the plans will come true. It would be fine if all the good ones should come true. But somewhere between Brest and Boston, Bordeaux and Baltimore, St. Nazaire and St. Paul, the majority of them are pretty sure to "suffer a sea change." And we need not be disappointed if they do, for we shall be back in the United States, the land of opportunity, in which the best and the biggest dreams have been known to come true for those who added the labor of head and hand to the aspiration of the heart.

## The Army's Poets

### WHEN SAMBO GETS BACK TO DIXIE

Don't you dare, Liza Jane!  
How's you all dis yere aufoard'hui?  
I've been to Frawnce 'n' back agin,  
'N' you shore'll soon compree  
Dis yere Frawncey lingerie.  
Aw, oui, maw chérie,  
I dun see you sho' compree!  
Voilà, a joli kiss—  
Jus' lak dis—  
Comme saw, maw Dixie laffet!  
You'll be better'n any Frawncey  
mademoiselle!

Francis W. Ewing.  
Pvt. Co. A, 309th Field Sig. Bn.

### LIBERATION

I met him on the city street;  
His brow was sad, his mournful eyes  
Sorrowed for some longed-for light;  
Across his face a shadow crept,  
As if within his soul there slept  
Celestial dreams, condemned to night.

I found him then on Freedom's line;  
The shade had flown, and gleamed his eye.  
As if his dreams had loosed their bond;  
The soul that sped in martyr flight—  
Had found its longed-for glory-light—  
Amid the unknown realms, beyond.

Fra Guido.

### A SOLDIER'S GARDEN OF VERSES

The world is so full of a number of Huns  
I'm sure we should all take good care of our guns.

Oh, a tent is a wonderful place  
When the smoke blows all about  
And the rain comes down in little drops  
And puts the fire out!

The pen beneath our billet floor  
Has two pigs in it, maybe more;  
We've never seen them, but we know  
That that's where all the leavings go.

The goat's a pleasant animal.  
Who eats most anything at all;  
He steals the cookies and the string  
And always smells like everything.

I'm glad I do not like to fight.  
It's nasty to shed blood  
And march all night without a light,  
Especially if there's mud.

It's very wrong to be about  
At 9 o'clock when sergeant looks  
To see whose blankets are out  
And sends someone to help the cooks.

In drill time it is very nice  
To whip the corn and chop the ice,  
To fetch the water and the wood,  
And help the cooks prepare the food.

110th Ammunition Train.

### DAYBREAK IN A BILLET

It is a frosty morning, cold and damp;  
No sound disturbs the calm tranquility.  
The light that lives in but an ancient lamp,  
That guides the oxen as they step on thee—  
But hark! the mighty bugler is awake,  
And does with his infernal weapon make  
A crashing sound like thunder.

Doughboy, if thou remainest unmoved by such a noise,  
Tomorrow's sun will find thee out of luck;  
So, up thou brave, and with thy guns and toys  
Go forth and start to earn another buck.

Howard A. Herby.  
Regt. Sgt. Maj. Inf.

### BIG-BOY

"Big Boy" for them was good enough.  
But not for me to call him so.  
(Not that he didn't have a right stuff,  
I loved him that, I'd have you know).  
But nor's this—throughout the corps,  
He was the best, exceptin' me.  
For, 'slood six feet four or more,  
While he was only six feet three.

One night when Fritz, 's-shellin' high,  
In doughboys had us all at bay,<  
A wounded pal crept in to do the deed,  
Yet told us where another lay.  
And, while we lost good time to think,  
Of Jim went out, but not to stay.  
He went that dark and foul night,  
That hovers never far away.

They say that Heaven's over there  
For every soldier's staunch and true—  
'Cause hell itself's more light to bear  
Than this old life of mud and stew:  
So when this time arrives to go,  
I've got a little bit to say.

For when ol' Jim shows up I know  
'Hello, Big Boy," is what I'll say.  
N. G. Peters.  
Sgt. Snr. Tr., 166th Inf.

### THE GAS SHELL ON THE GRAVE

My message was in code  
Because we had an excellent listening-in system  
On the boche wires in that part of the line;  
And when we used the signal phone  
We acted on the hypothesis  
That the poor old squarehead had an equally good  
Electrical eavesdropper on what we said  
(Though, of course, he hadn't!).

I had carefully e-mailed  
About half of the topsy-turvy letters—  
A coded message, like a youngster's, say,  
A Belgian youngster's.

Neatly stacked alphabetical blocks  
After a hand grenade had been tossed at them—  
I had scribbled about the hundredth of letters  
To Graham, our artillery liaison officer at the other end.

When his voice—or was it his?—halted me!  
"That last letter was it D. I. for Danger?" the  
voice asked.

"No, no," I replied, on the mental qui vive, now.  
"D-I for D—Muenchner beer!"  
"Ah, yes!" came the answer. "Muenchner  
beer, exactly!"

"Pretty scarce in the States, now, eh?"  
"It was when I left," I said, and then hurried on:  
"Say, Graham, wouldn't it be funny  
If you were really a boche artillery officer  
Instead of being Graham?"

Gosh, it would be odd! And pertinent, too.  
Because you'd be the very man I want to talk with—  
If you were actually a boche artillery officer  
(Though, of course, you aren't!).

"Let me tell you about it,—er, Graham.  
While I was up in the line behind 'Flondie's' position—  
You remember! The place where the boche  
Showered over a flock of gas shells before the raid—  
Well, while I was there today, I came upon a poison's  
grave.

With a little duckboard fence around it,  
And a wooden cross with the disc of tricolors and—  
flowers.

Oh, a riot of colorful flowers!  
The most lovely I'd ever seen, lately, or eared for.  
But they didn't seem to need care, 'cause they were  
brave blossoms—

As brave as the soil from which that poison once  
sprang.

And in which he now sleeps  
But don't let me get gushy, Graham!  
The strange thing was that a gas shell, one of your—  
the one that boche gas shells had determined to use—  
Right down that grave, now greedily buried in  
the flowers.

And tall rearing on the edge of the little fence,  
It was the most amazing and determined-looking shell  
I've ever seen. It had a real, beetle-browed, schreck-  
lichkeit attitude.

Resting at that angle; as if at any minute it intended  
To go right through to China, and by competition  
alone.

Put the Pekin Gas & Electricity Co. out of business.  
But like so much Teutonic schrecklichkeit stuff,  
Graham.

It was a dud—it didn't go off!  
And what I wanted to tell the boche artillery officer  
That either his register was rotten—  
The shell was nowhere near a trench—  
Or that his kanonen Fritz was pretty sorry sports.

Aiming a gas shell at a flower bed, like that!  
'Cause you know how gas would have withered those  
flowers, Graham.

And the point being quite dead these many months.  
Why, in the name of all sportsmanship,  
Kill the blossoms which a dumb but sensitive France  
Had made into an aromatic monument!

As that sinister gas shell would have killed them,  
(Though, of course, it didn't!).

"Striking case—very striking," came the voice at  
last.  
"But go on with the message, please."  
And I might have,  
(Though, of course, I didn't!).

Arthur McKeogh,  
2nd Lieut. Inf.

# THE FIRST TO GO HOME



## THE SHOULDER-PADS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

Insignia are blooming on left shoulders of the A.E.F. with the rapidity of dogwood blossoms in the homeland forests or the field anemone of the early spring days. When they first appeared it was explained officially that they were intended to serve a threefold purpose: (1) to prevent men from straying innocently into unknown and dangerous places, or from getting lost from their own outfits; (2) to promote esprit de corps among these organizations of the A.E.F., and (3) to promote discipline.

Today, however, and every day since the cessation of hostilities, there is an apparent change in insignia designs and purposes. Certainly there is an apparent change of feeling on the part of those who are ordered to wear these insignia, and this feeling is one of discontent and dissatisfaction on the part of those who are told to "put them on."

Would it not be another addition to the morale building structure The Stars and Stripes has erected in the A.E.F. if you would tell the thousand officers and men why they must strip off their former mark and replace it with a new and strange-meaning design, when, after the war is ended, they are transferred from their old outfits, with which they served in the line, and assigned to duty in some headquarters of a non-combatant organization—one that never saw service at the front nor did duty outside of a city?

Hundreds of officers and men, wounded and discharged from hospitals, snatched from their old friends and units because they have special qualifications for administrative work elsewhere, or who have by some unsought order been assigned to duty outside their divisions, have found themselves assigned to new fields of endeavor. Now, when these men report, they must discard the only symbol they have of old association and days spent at the front with the old crowd and pin on a new and unmeaning, though very beautiful insignia of the new unit. It tears the heart to strip off that old tag. It hurts the pride—vanity, if you choose—to pin on another, and is a particularly disagreeable task when you know the new insignia marks you as a non-combatant or implies that you have never seen service at the front.

We who have been compelled to do this ask if any of those commendable uses the insignia was originally intended to serve are being served by this new order of things. I shall always regret the day I was ordered to leave the outfit for special duty with a headquarters in the rear. I bery the day when I was ordered to remove the only vestige left of old friends, of the old company with which I served from the time it was unformed until it fired the last shot in the war, and place in its stead a two-by-two piece of embroidery that meant nothing unless ornamentation.

A CLASS "A" COMBATANT.

## HIS OLD STANDBY

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

Here's something I want to get off my chest! Two years ago this coming June, I abandoned a splendid career as a booze comedian and enlisted in the Army. One of the very first things they gave me was a pack carrier. It's the harness in which a soldier rolls up his blankets, extra underwear, clean towel (1), etc., and drapes on his back when he moves from place to place.

When it's loaded on the inside and your extra shoes, overcoat, rain coat and gas mask, reserve rations, etc., are tied all over the outside, it weighs about 85 pounds and is known as a full pack. It causes more grief, cousin, and sore feet than any other thing in the Army, but after an all-day hike I'm compelled to admit that the old shelter half and blankets come in real handy at night.

Well, I've dragged this darn thing from Camp Kearney, California, across the American continent, over the Atlantic ocean, through England, and all over the battle front of France. It's been with me day and night; in box cars (40 hommes 8 chevaux), and on foot. And any day at the end of an eight or ten-hour hike I'd freely bet my last franc that it weighed a ton. I've scrubbed it for inspections until it's nearly white. It's been my one constant companion, and I've sort of grown fond of the thing.

When we are mustered out, I understand they are going to take it away from us, and that is where I ask your help. I want it, the whole works, complete, and also a good, new uniform, to have and to keep as personal stuff. If the government will not make me a present of it, please try and fix it so that I will be able to buy it.

ALFRED E. MCCARTHY,  
Sgt. Co. A, 115th Engrs.

## HEADLINES OF A YEAR AGO

From THE STARS AND STRIPES OF March 1, 1918

"THIN SOLDIERS" PROVE METTLE IN FIRST RAIDS—Night Forays on Chemin des Dames Give Men Long-Sought Chance—Croix de Guerre for Two—Wild Irish Exceed Objective and Romp Through German Trenches 750 Meters—Live Souvenirs for Colonel—Surprise Visit Across Line Without Preparatory Barrage Nets 15 Boche Prisoners.

YANKS LEARN BIG GAME HUNT IN LIVE SECTION—Famous French Battalion Welcomes Troops to the Chemin des Dames.

BOCHE GUNNERS LEND ZEST TO HOLIDAY NIGHT—Star Shells Light Way for Washington's Birthday Party—Germans Race Into Lines—Journey Through Modern Pompeii Leads Squares Across Bull's Eye for Hun Targets—Four Nations Drink Toast to Frenchman, Italian and Briton Join in Honoring Memory of Republic's Father.

RUSSIAN PEACE PUTS NO DAMPER ON HOME SPIRIT—Attitude is One of Earnest Sympathy for a Blindly Struggling People.

## REMEMBERED AT HOME

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

On Memorial Day, May 30, 1918, the McLaughlin W.R.C. No. 26, G.A.R., of Mansfield, Ohio, held services for the American Boys who sleep on foreign soil, and in the cemetery where the G.A.R. graves are decorated they assembled a mound of roses. At each corner was the Stars and Stripes and at the head was a cross marked: "Our Boys Over There."

Every Memorial Day in the future this spot will mark the love and remembrance of the American mothers for those boys who sleep on foreign soil.

Our only son, Sgt. John D. Gray, 146th Infantry, is now in the hospital, wounded and gassed in the Argonne in September. His father was one of Sheridan's boys in '61, and is still living.

MRS. ANEVA GRAY.

## YET HOW ACCURATE!

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

To settle an argument on what the meaning of the word "casual" was, I looked it up in "The Concise Oxford Dictionary." It read:

Casual: Accidental; irregular; undesignated, unmethodical; careless; laborer who works when the chance comes; poor who sometimes need poor relief; ward for relief in workhouse.

Now, isn't that a fine pedigree for a self-respecting doughboy to have hooked to his name? I suggest a change, "foot sweet."

W. C. SIMON,  
Casual Embl. Camp No. 1,  
St. Nazaire, France.

## THE GANG

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

Inasmuch as most of us men will soon be returning to civil life the idea came to me that the men of each company or battalion would like very much to have a list of the names and home addresses of the men in their organizations. I collected the names and addresses of the men in my company (with the help of my buddies) and had a booklet printed.

Every man was delighted to buy one, and the lot was sold in ten or fifteen minutes. The result of our trial made us think that every company should print one, so I suggest that our paper give some of the other outfits the tip.

DAVID H. MIXER,  
Opt. Engrs.

Knotty Ash, Liverpool.

## SPURS OR SPUDS?

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

Will you kindly inform me through your esteemed paper whether or not Congress has ever passed a bill authorizing cooks to wear spurs? As I approached the rear door of a kitchen at Limy to burn a dinner I saw a cook wearing a pair of bright, nickel spurs. In answer to my "Where do you get that way?" he said he had to have them, to ride the R.F.'s. I can find nothing in the I.D.R. in regard to this.

ANXIOUS ANNABELLE.

[If you have searched in the I.D.R., it would be an act of supererogation for us to look any further on our own account. But have you tried "One Thousand Secret Recipes"? It might be in that.—Editor.]

## A 2ND LOOEY SPEAKS

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

Now, a word for the most picked-on, kidded, tanked-over and helpless victim of buck-passing in the A.E.F.—the second lieutenant.

Them's harsh words, I'll admit, but even if they don't rhyme there may be a little truth in prose as well as in poetry. The writer is stationed in a port in which, the papers say, the Y.M.C.A. conducts over 80 entertainments—minstrels, vaudeville, etc.

Daily, and when he has had the opportunity to attend an occasional entertainment he has invariably had the exquisite pleasure of hearing at every one of these some threadbare joke pulled off at the expense of the helpless "second looey," as we are familiarly called. And the tendency although seasoned with a goodly portion of well meaning, is to hold this particular member of the commissioned personnel of the American Army in a position of ridicule, reflecting considerable disrespect upon his status as an officer.

I speak as a soldier who has seen service in the Army all the way from a buck to a second lieutenant, and who, during this military evolution, has worn three branch colors of hot cords before being commissioned. And with everybody in the A.E.F., including top sergeants and ham fatters, continuously trying to explode all the regulations and traditions of the service by using our status and rank as a joke before the screen of ridicule, I sometimes wonder why we were ever required, in the old school, to respect our superior officers. Certainly, the pride, glory and honor of being called a "shave" is another incentive to the enlisted man to become famous. First sergeants (except mine) are getting away with that of late, and I am in dread of the day when the M.P. on the corner calls me with a "Morin", shave."

We don't expect General Pershing to come within a hemisphere of us when he "promotes to fill vacancies in the A.E.F.," but we would request that the poor, hard-working second lieutenant be spared from being the subject of jokes and ridicule and left to bear his crown alone.

ONE OF 'EM.

## THE GIRLS AT TRIER

To the Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

We are willing to bet any odds that the greater part of the A.E.F. had forgotten all about Valentine's Day until Baldwin's portrait of an American girl with verse below appeared in The Stars and Stripes.

But there is one spot in the Army of Occupation where the day that girls look forward to was not forgotten, and that was Trier. At the Baldwin there is a Red Cross canteen that is run by girls who give the station an American atmosphere throughout. Forget the German signs and you can easily imagine

## QUIET REIGNS ON ANNIVERSARY OF VERDUN BATTLE

Scattering Booms from De-  
molition Units Only  
Reminders

### SOUVENIRS IN ABUNDANCE

Garrison of Douaumont Already  
Has Own Museum in Tunnels  
of Famous Fort

Spring will come to France next month, but spring will not come to the field of Verdun. Already the grass is green on the broad stretches of Champagne; in the Vosges the snow patches linger only in the stubborn shelter of rocks that bar the sun; but there is no port of resurrection in all the stretch of churned gravel marking the line of forts that protect the citadel of the Meuse from the northeast.

Only on the pathless slopes that lead to Douaumont the clay is soft underfoot, and the shell holes are filled with clear water, and between them course new born brooks, sublimating in crystal pools from which no man would dare drink.

Standing on Douaumont, toward sunset of February 21, 1919—a blustery, squally, though not a particularly cold, day—you could have looked east and west and north through the clear air of the heights of the Meuse and seen, over and beyond Le Mort Homme and Hill 304, the heights of Montfaucon; down into the Voivre and the salient of St. Mihiel; off to the north and the crests of Les Jumeaux d'Ornes, the Twins of Ornes, which were inside the German lines when the army of the Crown Prince set out, just three years to the day before, to conquer Verdun, and with Verdun, France, and with France, the world.

### Bones Still Strewn About

Standing there, with desolation at your feet, and with possibilities of more desolation if you tread too firmly on the dud that is sure to lie within a yard of you whichever way you may turn, with bones still strewn round about, the white harvest of winter rains, you might have heard, without straining your ears, the dull, resonant boom of an I.F.C.—yes, even on February 21, 1919—last Friday.

They will tell you in Verdun that these booms are a frequent occurrence; that the ground often shakes with them; that the paper window panes often belly in and out and even break from the concussion. They will tell you that last Saturday the noblest tomb of them all set the city quivering and jostled down a few more loose bricks, for an American demolition unit farther up the Meuse on that day set off 50 tons of useless but still potent explosives, establishing thereby a record for post-armistice destruction that will stand until some other demolition outfit zealously goes out and collects 51 tons.

Standing on Douaumont, on that anniversary sunset, you would have thought these booms singularly appropriate. Verdun has never had a quiet anniversary. Cannon boomed on three sides of it for 52 months; a single frustrated shell landed atop Douaumont on November 9, 1918. Next February, perhaps, you will hear nothing from Douaumont, unless a luckless Meuse farmer strikes something hard with the nose of his plow.

### Already Place for Pilgrims

Douaumont is already a place of pilgrimage, particularly for Americans. The members of its little garrison, which is not a garrison at all—a core of police, superintended by an adjutant—are glad to act as impromptu guides, although their proper duties are the maintenance of the fort and the upkeep of its machinery.

For the first impression that the visitor to Douaumont has is that he is in a vast underground power house. Entering by the southern portal, along the little ravelinments, narrow gauges, he hears the buzz of giant motors, whose sole apparent function is to keep the rows of incandescent lamps burning in all the maze of tunnels which can shelter, and have sheltered, two whole regiments.

They have installed their own little museum, those 20 or so French soldiers, and they will show you everything from a Boche trench helmet, captured in half a hundred places by a sharpshooters' hand directly overhead to the tips of the 420's which rained on to the bastion four years ago. One of the garrison last Friday was cleaning a very rusty, very battered, but still workable, longer which he had found only that noon, and he would not sell it.

For Douaumont is a veritable souvenir hunters' paradise. If a French store window is filled with chased shell cases and other trophies labeled "Verdun," the chances are that they are wholly genuine, for it would be easier to pick them up at Verdun than to turn them out on a lathe.

### Hardly a Celebration

The occasional activity of American demolition units was the closest approximation to a celebration which Verdun held in honor of the greatest day in all her luminous history—probably for the simple reason that there are not enough people there to provide a spectacle or an audience.

Coming down into the city from Douaumont, Vaux and Souville after sunset on that day, when the Twins of Ornes were blending into the troubled gray sky, you would have seen, on the left bank of the Meuse, the swift, fiery ascent of flames, red and white and green—or perhaps blue—lingering and lighting up the valley with some of their ancient balefulness. They too, like the duds, were left-overs in the hands of Yanks at play, and like the duds, it was only an ordinary coincidence that shot them off on February 21—quite likely there will be far more shot off on March 17. Thus much, and thus much only, did Verdun observe her anniversary.

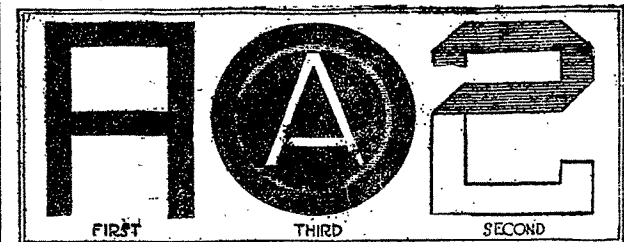
### SILK PAJAMAS FOR CASUALS

A French count breathlessly pushed his way past a major and presented himself before the desk of a lieutenant of M.P.'s in Le Mans a few days ago, exclaiming: "I'm ruined, Monsieur! I have been robbed of all my valuables, Monsieur! I lack up my house, go away to war; I come back—poof! All gone. Ruined, Monsieur!" He waved his arms in despair.

It was true. The count had been robbed of a lot of money, almost 20,000 francs' worth. But who had taken it?

The M.P.'s got busy and put all their detectives to work. It was soon discovered that several black privates who lived near the mansion were cutting tough steaks with pure gold knives and scooping up pommes frites with gold forks. Further investigation also brought to light that a number of casuals sleeping over a livery stable, were in the habit of going to bed attired in silk pajamas fringed with lace. Several men are now under arrest and awaiting trial. The count's pajamas and underwear will be laundered and returned to him as well as the gold forks and forks. He will suffer no loss, as all missing articles will be paid for by the United States Government. But the men themselves—good-bye silk pajamas, hello brig!

## A.E.F. ARMY AND CORPS HISTORIES AND INSIGNIA



Shoulder Markings of the Three American Armies

Herewith are reproduced the official shoulder insignia prescribed for the three armies comprising the combat forces of the A.E.F. and the nine Army Corps which make up these armies, together with data on the organization of each.

### First Army

The first Army was organized August 10, 1918, and was under the command of General Pershing until October 12, when Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett took over the command. Until September 23 the Army held the front from Toul to St. Mihiel, and on that date it was concentrated in the Argonne sector. The Army is now composed of the First, Fifth and Eighth Corps, with Army Headquarters at Bar-sur-Aube.

Insignia: A black letter "A" of black cloth, four inches high, three inches wide. Special markings for Engineers, G.M.C., Ordnance, Medical and other departments are prescribed, to be worn under the cross-bar, between the two legs of the "A."

### Second Army

The Second Army was formed October 10, 1918, and was put under the command of Lieut. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard on October 12. This Army took over the southern part of the Toul-St. Mihiel front from the First Army. Its sector was considered quiet until November 10, when an offensive movement was started. The Sixth and Ninth Corps now compose the Army, whose headquarters are at Toul.

Insignia: A black figure "2" divided into two equal color bands, red above and white below.

### Third Army

The Third Army was organized as the Army of Occupation of Southern France, and is commanded by Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman. It is composed of the Third, Fourth and Seventh Corps, with Headquarters at Coblenz.

Insignia: White letter "A" centered in a red circle "O," the whole on a background of blue. The colors red, white and blue represent the national colors, and the "A" and "O" stand for Army of Occupation.

### First Corps

Organized January 20, 1918. Commanders: Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett (then Major General), Maj. Gen. T. T. Dickman, Maj. Gen. W. M. Wright, At the opening of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26, 1918, the corps was composed of the 28th, 35th, 77th, 82nd and 92nd Divisions. At various times 17 divisions have been attached to the corps for operations.

Insignia: Brown larger white circle.

### Second Corps

Organized February 22, 1918. Commanders: Maj. Gen. George W. Read. The corps, which was composed of the 27th and 30th Divisions during the Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26, 1918, the corps was composed of the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 23rd and 80th Divisions. Eighteen different divisions operated with the corps at one time and another during this offensive.

Insignia: Three pointed star, the center triangle, formed from the base lines, being in white, the points in blue.

### Third Corps

Organized May 8, 1918. Commanders: Lieut. Gen. R. L. Bullard (then Major General), Maj. Gen. W. M. Wright and Maj. Gen. J. L. Hines. At the time of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26, 1918, the corps was composed of the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 23rd and 80th Divisions. Eighteen different divisions operated with the corps at one time and another during this offensive.

Insignia: Three pointed star, the center triangle, formed from the base lines, being in white, the points in blue.

### Fourth Corps

Organized June 20, 1918. Commanders: Maj. Gen. J. L. Dickman and Maj. Gen. Charles E. Mair. At the time of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26, 1918, the corps was composed of the 3rd, 5th, 42nd, 78th, 89th and 90th Divisions. Twenty-five divisions were used in the corps' operations at different times.

Insignia: A circle divided into four segments by diameters crossed at an angle of 90 degrees, the up and down opposed angles being in white, the opposed angles at the sides being in blue.

### Fifth Corps

Organized July 10, 1918. Commanders: Maj. Gen. W. M. Wright, Maj. Gen. George H. Cameron, Maj. Gen. C. P. Summerville. At the time of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26, 1918, the corps was composed of the 29th, 32nd, 37th, 70th and 91st Divisions. At various times 18 divisions operated with the corps.

Insignia: Five triangles with a common focus forming a regular pentagon. General officers wear gold triangles and piping on white background. Corps staff officers have all triangles blue on white background, with gold piping. Officers of corps troops have lower

triangles in varied colors to denote arm of service, other triangles blue on white background, with piping in varied colors to show arm of service. Enlisted men wear same insignia as officers, but without piping.

Organized August 1, 1918. Commanders: Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy, Maj. Gen. Charles C. Ballou (commanding 92nd Division, the only division in the Corps before the armistice), and Maj. Gen. Adelbert Cronk. The corps is now composed of the 92nd, 88th, 7th, 28th, 5th and 33rd Divisions. (These divisions operated before being attached to the Sixth Corps.) The last two days of combat, the corps started activity in the Vosges.

Insignia: White figure "6" in a blue circle two inches in diameter.

### Sixth Corps

Organized August 20, 1918. Commanders: Maj. Gen. W. M. Wright, Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy and Maj. Gen. William G. Haun. Composed of the 6th, 31st and 88th Divisions in the Vosges sector September 26, 1918.

Insignia: Figure "6" in white on a blue shield.

### Seventh Corps

Organized November 29, 1918. Now commanded by Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen. Composed of the 6th, 7th and 31st Divisions. The corps was organized after the armistice.

Insignia: Figure "7" in white on an octagonal background of blue.

### Eighth Corps

Organized November 29, 1918. Now commanded by Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen. Composed of the 6th, 7th and 31st Divisions. The corps was organized after the armistice.

Insignia: Figure "8" in white on an octagonal background of blue.

### Ninth Corps

Organized November 29, 1918. Now commanded by Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen. Composed of the 6th, 7th and 31st Divisions. The corps was organized after the armistice.

Insignia: Figure "9" in white on an octagonal background of blue.

## RUSSIANS ARE KEEN FOR YANKEE CHOW

Released Prisoners Wander  
Into A.E.F. Camps in  
Regular Drove

WILLING TO WORK ON K.P.

Authorities on Location of Sal-  
vage Piles But Know Neither  
English Nor French

Thousands of one-time Russian soldiers, men without an army, a country, or a place to lay their heads, are wandering into the zones lying near the old front now occupied as billeting areas by American divisions.

It is pure hard luck, rather than any inclination of their own, that has converted them into the tramps of war. They are men who had been held by the Germans in some cases from the very start of the war, who had been working behind the enemy lines in the West up to the day of the armistice, and who straggled away in the confusion, took the shortest way out.

It led them down through Lorraine and the valley of the Meuse and the Moselle into fresh American battle country. There in the areas now quarantined, they have been straggling in unannounced ever since on Yankee outfits who hadn't the slightest idea what to do with them.

Seeking only three squares and a bed, they have been picked up and handed over to guard details, who have the easiest guarding job in the world. For the idea of escape never enters the heads of these innocent Slav prowlers. It would be like expecting a man to escape from a comfortable boarding house after he had paid a month in advance.

### Turned Over to French

The Americans, when they have gathered a sufficient quantity of them, are turning the Russians over to the French, who keep them in the double-wired stockades that until recently housed prisoners of war. Whether the difficulty is the French, ration or something else, the Russians regularly get away, wire or no wire, and reappear in some American half-wick—preferably a different one. Not always, though. One dispossessed Slav has been the

ghost of 79th Division Headquarters at Souilly, south of Verdun, four time in a row. He is living proof of the adage that you can't keep a good Russian down.

The former subjects of the Czar—Lord knows whose subjects they are now—are almost without exception sturdy, even plump individuals, and do not tend to thin out conspicuously on contact with an American mess. They are dressed in odds and ends of uniform that seem to bespeak a knowledge of the location of salvage piles, although most of them retain their Russian issue caps. Some are in French dress, while occasionally one will blossom out in tolerably complete O.D. They may wear anything, but they can speak only Russian. The Americans for whom they do K.P., general policing and anything else with zest seem to think, however, that some French ought to be in the intellectual equipment of every gentleman regardless of nationality, and the fact that their charges never understand it worries them not a bit. Besides, if you set a pall of whitewash in front of a man, give him a brush and show him the side of an Adrian barracks, he doesn't have to understand your language to know what you want him to do.

### Persistent Mascots

There is, of course, an occasional Russian who speaks English (and usually insists on going back to the States with his adopted outfit), and there is an occasional Yank who migrated from Russian and remembers some of the jaw-breakers, but there is little need for interpreters.

Not all of these grown up war waifs are content with merely eating and sleeping. A few have some wild ideas about making money. To this end they assess their hosts one or two empty tobacco tins and fill them full of hand-made rings of the familiar tin souvenir variety, displaying some ingenuity in fashioning a finger ornament out of, say, a mess knife.

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### Information for

Homeseekers

THE U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION has established a Homeseekers' Bureau to furnish free information about opportunities in the several States to those who have the desire to leave their present homes and seek new ones. This bureau is located at 1000 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. It is open to all who desire to leave their present homes and seek new ones. The information thus furnished can be obtained upon request by sending a letter to the Bureau, stating the name, address and occupation of the person seeking information. The Bureau will send a list of the available homes, together with a description of the homes, the location, the price, and the terms of sale. The Bureau will also send a list of the available homes, together with a description of the homes, the location, the price, and the terms of sale.

## Quelque cigare!

Make that plural, please! OWL and white OWL can both be depended on to make that w. k. Doug. Fairbanks grin roost on a Doughboy's face.

At the Canteen!

OWL

white OWL

TWO DEPENDABLE CIGARS

FRIENDS OF THE ARMY

AND NAVY SINCE 1878

General Cigar Company, Inc.

New York



EVERYBODY is wearing the "Ever-Ready" smile—the smile of victory. And who wouldn't smile after a speedy, clean shave with an "Ever-Ready"—it smooths away the toughest, thickest stubble without smart or pull. "Ever-Ready" Radio Blades are good for many shaves and triply protected against dust and rust.

"Ever-Ready" Safety Razors and "Ever-Ready" "Radio" Blades can be obtained at Y.M.C.A. and other canteens.

Ever-Ready's  
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Nothing is too good for  
the boys in the Service!

We take pride in supplying  
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the highest grade chocolates.



Whitman's  
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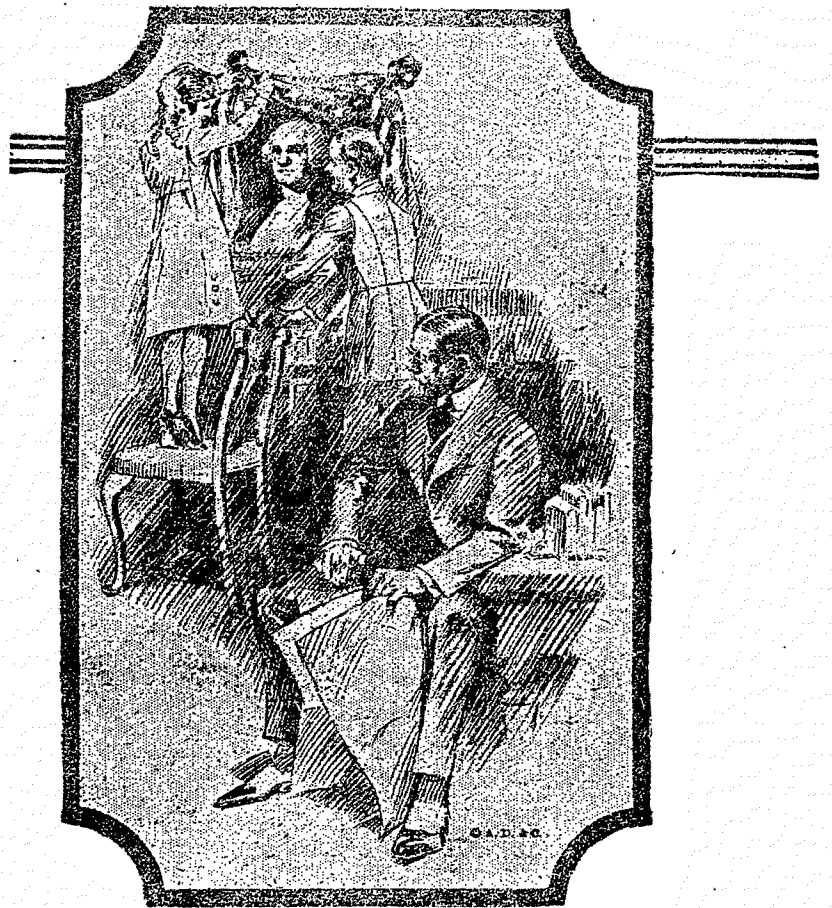
Made in Philadelphia U.S.A.

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Stephen F. Whitman & Son, Inc.

## Society Brand Clothes

FOR YOUNG MEN AND MEN WHO STAY YOUNG



## Doing the Job Right

THE spirit of Washington—the spirit that filled the heroes of Valley Forge and that kept up the hearts of the little American army through the long years to Yorktown—is the spirit that makes the Yankee stay with a job until it's done.

And you fellows are the ones who will finish the job right. It won't take you a long time either, any more than it took you long to make the Kaiser quit. The day will soon arrive when you'll be home, conscious that you and your fallen comrades have added undying lustre to the flag Washington honored.

When that day comes you'll find America standing with open arms to welcome you. You'll find the familiar things you left better than when you left, because of what you have done to make us a better nation.

## Society Brand Clothes

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers

of Society Brand Clothes, Limited

CHICAGO NEW YORK MONTREAL

## You needn't worry

When you get back to America you're going to find plenty of good all-wool civilian clothes and plenty of good style.

We're taking care of that part of it. The merchants who sell our goods are going to price them as low as they possibly can to give you extra good value.

The clothes are guaranteed to satisfy you in every way—or your money back.

## Hart Schaffner & Marx

Clothes that save

### WAR RISK WRINKLES

War Risk Insurance that has been cancelled stays cancelled. This is the meaning of a ruling made by the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, republished in G.O. 25, G.I.Q. The ruling was made in answer to an inquiry as to whether insurance that had been cancelled might be renewed within six months.

Cancellation puts an immediate end to the insurance, the published ruling says, but it must have involved an affirmative act by the insured soldier, such as the signing of a statement asking cancellation. On the other hand lapses of insurance does not necessarily mean that it may not be renewed, for such a lapse, it is explained, means an omission by the insured to do what is necessary to keep the insurance in force. When such omission has been covered the insurance may be reinstated in accordance with the regulations of the War Risk Insurance Bureau.



For! And out upon the green  
Where silence reigned through seasons four  
Comes back a near forgotten scene  
As blithesome caddies romp once more.

## GROUND IS BROKEN FOR GREAT STADIUM

Structure for Allied Meet  
Must Be Completed in  
Ninety Days

WILL SEAT 22,000 PERSONS

Reinforced Concrete to Be Used—  
Plans Provide for Huge Run-  
ning Track and Rugby Field

Ground was broken yesterday for "Pershing Stadium" on the old French military training ground at Joinville-le-Pont, where the great Inter-Allied Olympic games will be pulled off about June 1.

The contract was let Monday to Buisson and Giffard, Paris architects, and calls for completion of the structure within 90 days.

The plans were drawn for the Y.M.C.A., which provides the immense structure for the Army's use as a complement to its Commander-in-Chief. At the completion of the Inter-Allied games, the field will be presented to the French Government to remain as a permanent reminder of the American Army's presence on French soil, its first invasion of Europe.

In the letting of the contract, the Y.M.C.A. operated jointly with the French and American Armies, the former donating the field, the latter the preparation of the field, the plumbing and wiring of the stands and dressing rooms. The plans were approved by Maj. A. MacLachlan, 103rd Engineers, for the A.E.F., and by Lieutenant Chavertier for the Comité National d'Education Physique et Sportive et de l'Hygiene Sociale.

Seating accommodations will be provided for 22,000, 3,500 within a covered amphitheater. Standing, it will be possible to accommodate 40,000.

The structure will be of reinforced concrete and will completely surround the vast field, which will have a 200-meter (218 yards) straightaway and a 500-meter (545 yards) elliptical running track. Within the track there will be room for an English Rugby playing field, which is about 30 yards longer than an American gridiron.

## WUJICK WINS BREST MIDDLEWEIGHT TITLE

Trims Howell in Special Bout  
After First Match  
Ends in Draw

Winners in the middleweight, welterweight and featherweight classes were determined last week in the elimination boxing bouts to select men in the various classes who will represent Camp Ponteniere, Brest, in the S.O.S. finals for the A.E.F. middleweight title.

Wujick captured the middleweight title by trimming Howell after they had fought one bout to a draw. O'Hara won in the welterweight class from Reynolds and E. F. Murray beat Pellinsky in the featherweight final.

The results of the bouts last week were as follows:

**Featherweight (Semi-Finals)**  
Perry, Company B, 25th Engineers, and Company C, 31st Engineers, winner, Furs.  
Headquarters, 8th Infantry, winner, Campbell.  
15th Engineers, winner, Zellynsky, K.O. first round.  
Reynolds, 8th Infantry, and Berdolet, winner, Reynolds, by default.

**Lightweight (Finals)**  
E. F. Murray, Company E, 25th Engineers, and Zellynsky, Company G, 8th Infantry, winner, Murray.

**Lightweight (Semi-Finals)**  
Sullivan, Company D, 25th Engineers, and Icauer, Headquarters, 8th Infantry, winner, Sullivan.  
Murray, Company E, 25th Engineers, and Howard, Company F, 8th Infantry, winner, Murray, K.O. in first round.  
Copple, Supply Company, 8th Infantry, and Wagner, winner, Copple, by default.

**Welterweight (Semi-Finals)**  
Wulick, Company I, 8th Infantry, and Cowdell, Company A, 5th Brigade Marines, winner, Wulick.  
O'Hara, 5th Brigade Marines, and Fleming, Company A, 5th Brigade Marines, winner, O'Hara.

**Welterweight (Finals)**  
O'Hara, 5th Brigade Marines, and Reynolds, Headquarters, 8th Infantry, winner, O'Hara.

**Middleweight**  
Connelly, Company N, 8th Infantry, and Howell, Headquarters, 8th Infantry, winner, Connelly.

**Middleweight (Finals)**  
Wulick, Company I, 8th Infantry, and Howell, Headquarters, 8th Infantry, winner, Wulick.

**SPECIAL BOUTS**  
**Welterweight Class**  
La Blane, 11th Ammunition Train, and Kato, Company D, 11th Ammunition Train, winner, Kato.

**Middleweight Class**  
Ransom, 14th Aero Squadron, and Sherline, 55th Engineers, winner, Ransom.

## ENGINEERS STAGE GOOD RING SHOW

Boxing Contests Inaugurated  
at St. Florentin  
Y.M.C.A.

The clearest ring talent in the 66th and 62nd Engineers was matched at the opening boxing tournament of the Y.M.C.A. at St. Florentin (Yonne) last week when the boys of the 62nd carried off the honors.

In the three round fight between Corporal Hoe, 62nd Engineers, and Joe De Marco, 66th Engineers, Hoe had the advantage from the start and won easily. Bugler Deitzel and Private Harshman, both of the 62nd, put on a lively scrap with the decision going to Harshman.

The 62nd boys are anxious to stage a tournament at the Y.M.C.A. at St. Florentin and some of their cleverest boxers are open to challenges, including Corporal Hoe, 165 pounds or over; Corporal McKewitt, 140 pounds; Private Franti, 145 pounds; Corporal Swander, 170 pounds, and Private Harshman, 118 pounds.

Lieutenant Anderson, of the 88th Company Transportation Corps, is handling the fights and will be glad to arrange matches with A.E.F. boxers who desire to don the gloves with these men.

## ARMY ATHLETIC GUIDE

A Mass Athletics and Games handbook has been sent to the printers by the Army, and 10,000 printed copies will be issued about March 1 for distribution to athletic officers and directors of the A.E.F. In order to put over the big mass athletic and games program outlined in G.O. 241, it was necessary that a standardized book be published, detailing the whole subject of games and athletics. The book was edited by the Department of Athletics of the Y.M.C.A.

The committee of the Y.M.C.A. has been asked to place some of the club's courts at the disposal of members of the A.E.F. who wish the officers to have, for basketball.

## IMPOSSIBLE TO HOLD A.E.F. SKATING RACES

Plans to hold an A.E.F. ice skating championship meet have been abandoned after careful consideration, owing to several obstacles in the way of such a tournament. The first of these was lack of suitable skates. There are very few ice skates and it would be too long to have them sent from the United States.

Another obstacle which confronted the promoters of the scheme was lack of a suitable place to hold the meet. Chamoux, the site originally suggested, is in a remote corner of France, about 5,000 feet above sea level and if a meet was staged there it would be impossible for members of the A.E.F., other than participants in the tournament, to be present in any number.

The Palais de Glace in Paris, formerly used as a rink, is not now available as it has been fitted up as a theater by the Y.M.C.A.

## CANNES TAKES BASEBALL TITLE

Downs Marseille Nine 2 to 1 for  
Championship of the Riviera

Cannes, representing the Riviera, annexed the baseball championship of Southern France Saturday by defeating Marseille, 2 to 1, at Nice.

The game had been extensively advertised and 5,000 people attended, applauding many fast plays with gusto. Three batters vied for popular favor. American, French and Algerian and Oriental jays, snappy French marches, and the latest syncopated importations were heard in rapid rotation.

The contest was played on the Nice Athletic Park diamond and society was present in force, filling the stands. Curious handbills, combination score cards and rules of the game were distributed among the crowd.

Altogether it was a real Washington's Birthday celebration and the article of ball displayed was high class. Haynes and Stefan both pitched splendidly, the former having a slight edge on his opponent. The two nines exhibited real team play.

By winning, Cannes captures a handsome silver cup presented by the "Eclair" of Nice. The nines were tendered a banquet after the game by the same journal.

The summary:

	A	B	R	H	E	R	O	E	R
Cannes	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Marseille	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

	A	B	R	H	E	R	O	E	R
Cannes	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Marseille	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

## VANDERMEERN WINS CYCLE RACE

Beats Mechanic Pellam Over Five  
Mile Course at Bar-sur-Aube

Through his victory over Mechanic Pellam in a five-mile cycle race held on Washington's Birthday at Bar-sur-Aube, Private Vandermeern, of Troop B, Headquarters, First Army, has established himself as the strongest contender for the cycle championship of the First Army. He recently issued a challenge to Pvt. W. W. Anderson, another well-known pedal pusher, and a race between these two will be arranged.

Both men are of the top-notch variety in the States and have taken part in the historical grinds held in Madison Square Garden. Vandermeern is the former champion of Belgium, while Pellam, in recent years, has ridden with Bobby Walthour and other pedalists of prominence.

In the match between Private Vandermeern and Mechanic Pellam great interest was displayed among First Army men in respective support. Vandermeern finished some distance ahead of Pellam in the fast time of 25 minutes.

## CIRQUE DE PARIS FORMALLY OPENED

Four Thousand Wounded French  
and Americans are Guests

The Cirque de Paris, the largest amphitheater in the French capital, was formally opened on Washington's Birthday, and the crowds attending the afternoon and evening shows were estimated at 5,000 and 7,000 respectively.

Three thousand French "blossoms" and 500 American wounded were present in the afternoon by special invitation, when musical numbers by the G.H.Q. band, of 50 pieces, and vaudeville acts were interspersed with the glove contests.

A long program of bouts, including exhibitions by the French champions, Vitte and Criguel and by American stars, recently returned from the Italian front, was run off. Chocolate and sandwiches were served.

The amphitheater has been leased by the Y.M.C.A. and will be the scene of the A.E.F. boxing championships in April, the Army having accepted its loan by the Y.M.C.A. It will also be the scene of the Paris District championships. Capt. Allan H. Muhr, athletic officer for the District of Paris, has announced that these fights will be handled by the athletic department of the Y.M.C.A.'s District of Paris office, with Jimmie Bronson, who, for several months, has been matchmaker and referee of the Y.M.C.A.'s weekly bouts at the Palais de Glace, acting as official manager of the big shows.

There will be a boxing show at the Cirque de Paris every Tuesday night, replacing shows that have been held at the Palais de Glace.

Sixteen members of the Columbia University "arsity" crews of 1914, '15 and '16 served in the Army during the war, one being killed in action.

The 11th Engineers defeated the 312th Engineers in an exciting Rugby game Sunday at Saint Andre de Oubise, near Bordeaux, 11 to 0. They also staged a series of boxing bouts at the Y.M.C.A. in that area, the most exciting match being a four round go between Corvella and Mulcahy, the decision going to the latter on points.

The 320th Field Remount Squadron carried off six prizes and divided a seventh out of 15 trophies offered in a field meet at Remont Depot No. 7 at Marignas recently. It won three of the four blue ribbons offered in the Animal Show for Cavalry, Light Artillery, Horse and Foot, and the best group of Mules, while red ribbons were won in the Beville Race, Bare Back Mule Race and Buck Race.

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## FOURTH DIVISION LOOKS LIKE WINNER IN THIRD ARMY GRIDIRON BATTLE

When a khaki clad warrior dropped back of ten crouching figures on the football field at Coblenz last week and sent a very muddy pigskin tumbling, and over and over, just above the cross bar from the 25-yard line for the only score of the game between the 4th Division and the Fourth Corps, few recognized the kicker. But it was Tenney, Captain Tenney of Brown University, Providence, U.S.A., famous all-American half back, who used to give ends and tackles and defensive halfbacks chills when they saw him headed their way, with or without a ball.

This 4th Division outfit, by the way, looks like the logical contender for the Third Army title. Let's look over its personnel. There is Hamilton Fish, famous Harvard captain, and now captaining his eleven in Germany. He plays right tackle, is tall and lean and swarthy and six feet three, and still kicks with his left foot. The other tackle is Moriarity, noted Georgetown star. Another former Har-

vard gridders is Lieutenant Thatcher. Left End Allen, formerly of Yale, used to oppose Thatcher in days gone by. Lieutenant Colonel Sibert of West Point, plays center, while other West Pointers on the team are Major Coffin, fullback; Major Prickett, end, and Major Littlejohn, tackle. Captain Henning, late of the Michigan Aggies, plays half. Lieutenant Harigan, who plays guard, is one of the two non-collegians on the team, the other being Getsoff, whose services as a professional were highly sought after in the States.

This game between the Fourth Corps and the 4th Division was one of the most hotly-contested in the entire titular series. The Fourth Corps put up a stubborn battle, the work of men celebrated in the States, such as Bamberg, former University of Washington quarter; Copley, who played with the Massillon Tigers; Langdon, of the widely known Herald of Detroit, and Right Guard Archie Walbridge, of New York, standing out again and again.

## HONORS ARE DIVIDED IN BIG TRACK MEET

139th Infantry and 129th Machine Gun Battalion Tie  
for First Place

A battalion and company competitive drill and track meet was held last week at Comberly by the 137th, 138th, 139th and 140th Regiments of Infantry, 129th Machine Gun Battalion and 35th Division Military Police.

It proved to be a contest between the 139th Infantry and 129th Machine Gun Battalion with honors even.

The 137th, 138th, 139th and 140th Infantry Regiments all had entries in each of the events, and the different maneuvers were executed with such uniform excellence that the winners were in doubt until the final results were announced.

In the battalion drill, the 139th won first place, with the 137th second and the 138th third. The company drill resulted as follows: First, 137th; second, a tie between the 138th and 139th. The judges were Maj. T. H. Loy of the 129th M.G. Bn., Maj. Halliburton of the 128th M.G. Bn. and Capt. N. Harrower of G.S.

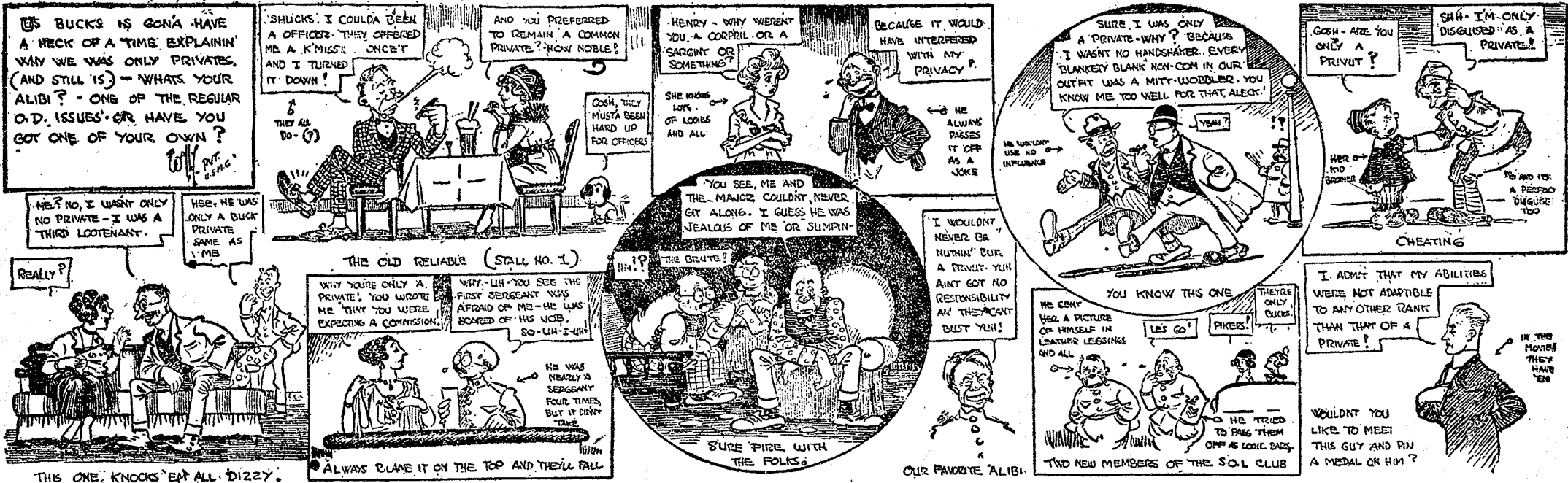
Practically every one of the 15,000 present took some part in the meet which proved successful from every viewpoint. The large field was marked off in sections with each of the regiments carrying out their part of the scheduled, which included playground ball, soccer ball, relay races, mile walks, tug-of-war, boxing, volleyball ball and novelty races.

Especially noticeable was the completeness of detail and arrangement which marked the work of the 139th Infantry, under the direction of Captain Ristine, regimental athletic officer. Captain Redmond, divisional athletic officer of the 35th Division, had charge of the meet, which demonstrated the beneficial results of the Army athletic program, bringing the activities to the different units in a way to get the maximum advantage for the men.

The results in the track meet were as follows: 100-yd. dash—First, Davis, 129th M.G. Bn.; second, 139th Infantry; third, Smith, Co. F, 139th Infantry. 150-yd. dash—First, Davis, 129th M.G. Bn.; second, 139th Infantry; third, Smith, Co. F, 139th Infantry. 200-yd. dash—First, Davis, 129th M.G. Bn.; second, 139th Infantry; third, Smith, Co. F, 139th Infantry. 400-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 800-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 1,600-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 3,200-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 6,400-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 12,800-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 25,600-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 51,200-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 102,400-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 204,800-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 409,600-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 819,200-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 1,638,400-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 3,276,800-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 6,553,600-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 13,107,200-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 26,214,400-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 52,428,800-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 104,857,600-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 209,715,200-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 419,430,400-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 838,860,800-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 1,677,721,600-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 3,355,443,200-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 6,710,886,400-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 13,421,772,800-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 26,843,545,600-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 53,687,091,200-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 107,374,182,400-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 214,748,364,800-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 429,496,729,600-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 858,993,459,200-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 1,717,986,918,400-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 3,435,973,836,800-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 6,871,947,673,600-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 13,743,895,347,200-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 27,487,790,694,400-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 54,975,581,388,800-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 109,951,162,777,600-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 219,902,325,555,200-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 439,804,651,110,400-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 879,609,302,220,800-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 1,759,218,604,441,600-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 3,518,437,208,883,200-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 7,036,874,417,766,400-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 14,073,748,835,532,800-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 28,147,497,671,065,600-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 56,294,995,342,131,200-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 112,589,990,684,262,400-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 225,179,981,368,524,800-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 450,359,962,737,049,600-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 900,719,925,474,099,200-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 1,801,439,850,948,198,400-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 3,602,879,701,896,396,800-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 7,205,759,403,792,793,600-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 14,411,518,807,585,587,200-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 28,823,037,615,171,174,400-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 57,646,075,230,342,348,800-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 115,292,150,460,684,697,600-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 230,584,300,921,369,395,200-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 461,168,601,842,738,790,400-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 922,337,203,685,477,580,800-yd. dash—First, Hughes, Co. K, 137th Infantry; second, Brown, 5th Div. M.P. Third, Mowbray, Co. 138th Infantry. 1,844,674,407,3

## WHY WERE YOU ONLY A PRIVATE?

—By WALLGREN

SALVAGE SAVES  
ARMY \$62,932,735  
IN YEAR'S WORK"Cootie Soap" Invention  
Starts 1919 Program  
of Thrift

## PERSONNEL OVER 11,000

91 Per Cent of All Articles Re-  
ceived Have Been Recovered  
On—Rest for Patches

The Salvage Service of the A.E.F. was a year old the 16th of last month. It claims to have saved the Army \$62,932,734.86 and it says the work has just begun.

Right off the reel it has commenced its second year with the announcement that its kitchen economies branch has solved the cootie problem. This versatile organization is now making "Cootie Soap," one application of which is sufficient to obliterate forever the whole cootie family and all their eggs. Forty thousand pounds of this soap has already been made. Most of it has been sent to Le Mans, where it is said to be working effectively.

The directions for making the soap are very simple. They were proposed by Col. D. G. Howard of the Medical Corps. "Boil one part of soap chips in four parts of water and add two parts of kerosene oil or four parts of gasoline. This jellies when cold."

So the Salvage Department begins its second year. In saving nearly \$63,000,000, the service has recovered on 91 per cent of all articles received, the remaining 9 per cent being used as raw material in patching, mending and renovation. The cost of operating the service as compared with the value of its output has been 11 per cent. This includes all costs of materials, rentals, employees' salaries, and, in fact, all expenses except depreciation on machinery.

## Where the Plants Are

The combined floor space of the depots, shops and laundries of the Salvage Department is now 202,144 square feet, of which 177,425 is owned by the United States Government and the balance leased. There are salvage depots at Bordeaux, Lyons, Nantes, St. Nazaire and St. Pierre des Corps. There are salvage shops at Angers, Chantonnay, Le Mans, Paris, St. Aignan, Tours, Bazouilles, Brest, Nancy, Savernay, Rochefort, Maraisville, Giverny, Vitte, Winchester (England) and Cologne (Germany).

The total personnel of the service exceeds 11,000, and in addition there have been times when it has employed a variable field force of from 2,000 to 12,000 enlisted men. These troops, working with the service, were largely utilized in salvaging operations in front line areas during and after heavy offensives. The accumulated results of their labors were placed in advance dumps contiguous to railroads or truck line heads.

To illustrate the importance of these field operations to avoid deterioration of equipment, it was noted that out of \$3,100,000 worth of salvaged materials from one battle, 87 per cent of the Ordnance and 47 per cent of the Quartermaster property recovered was suitable for re-use and did not have to be sent to salvage shops and depots for renovation and repair.

The Salvage Service reached the climax of its career in the last month of its first year. The total value of articles repaired last December was \$9,436,839.14. During that month alone there were repaired and prepared for re-use 57,996 campaign hats, 292,168 pairs of shoes, 101,022 rubber articles, 429,920 items of canvas and webbing, 373,321 metal articles and 2,185,970 pieces of clothing—a grand total of 9,549,807 articles repaired.

Adding to these figures the number of articles manufactured from the 9 per cent discarded during the month, there were 4,255,588 separate pieces turned out by the department. The laundries of the Salvage Service during this same month took care of 7,311,565 separate pieces, which does not include material handled by the mobile field laundries and field sterilizers.

## The Late Campaign Hat

The cost of repairing a pair of shoes, not including leather and nails, has been 24 cents. A uniform, coat and breeches, costing \$16.11, is repaired for 90 cents, including labor, materials and overhead. A pair of old type canvas rubber boots costing \$6.15 can be effectively renewed for 60 cents. It costs 18½ cents to doctor up the old campaign hat.

The operation of shops and depots naturally has entailed the accumulation of certain amounts of by-product material and scrap. To enable front line troops to have more liberty of action, it was decided that the overcoats were ordered shortened. From these clippings, such articles as overseas caps and slippers were manufactured. The sales of these slippers were made of old campaign hats and canvas from old type canvas leggings. The overcoat clippings were also used in the making of thousands of insignia and brassards.

Large size tin cans have been effectively employed in lining remount stables. Leather scraps have been used in smelting furnaces where an even and high heat was demanded. From scraps have been manufactured metal registration tags, engine curtains, effects bags, shipping bags and hundreds of other articles. The engineers have been glad to get metal scraps, the cotton rags have been sent to paper manufacturers, and the wooden ones have been taken off the A.E.F.'s hands by the British.

The American Army has 47,000 German

## BASE PORTS HAVE THEIR FUN BETWEEN SHIPS

Eighteen months at the embarkation docks at Saint Nazaire, 15 of which were spent unloading troops and the last three in reloading troops, is the record of a sergeant in the Coast Artillery Corps, who set foot in France as one of the first 50,000. He knows everything from the tonnage of the Manchuria to the location of the bathroom aboard a tramp steamer. He can tell you when such and such a boat should arrive, when she left, how many troops were aboard and how many second lieutenants left cigars and other luggage on the pier in their eagerness to get aboard.

"Isn't it tough to see so many fellows going home?" he was asked.

"No," he replied, and added, "It was tougher hearing some guy tell about a dance he attended in Syracuse just before he left the States. That's my home, Syracuse."

The private who holds down the chair of Chief Informant in the bureau devoted to directing strangers at Brest has some mighty trying times. But he is a diplomat and can handle a colonel as easily as a second lieutenant, and he can direct officers to every part of the town with such a smooth manner that they are never peeved because there isn't motor transportation.

But when the colored doughboy came into the information desk the other day and asked, "Boss, can you show me the way to the States?" this private felt like reining his job. The colored soldier was directed to the States, but via the embarkation camp.

A State of Washington casual in Blois has elected himself the original S.O.L. of the A.E.F. He had been scrambling about the country so much lately, after the manner of residuals, that it was only the other day that his Christmas package caught up with him. Naturally, he was much elated.

"It's going to be something good, guys," he proclaimed. "The folks wrote me that they were sending me something that would remind me of the Old Home State—not just ordinary junk you could buy anywhere."

He opened the package.

It contained two cans of salmon.

The Y.M.C.A. dormitory at Brest is always crowded, although occupation of a bed there overnight requires that the candidate show orders designating him to stay "in transit" at Brest, and he must give his serial number, rank and organization. It is very quiet in the dormitories—has been every night, in fact, until the military police at 5:30 a.m. one morning asked to see the passes of all sleepers.

"Sure," explained one soldier, who remained in bed, "just reach for my blouse over there and in the right upper pocket you'll find my orders." Then he went off to sleep.

Days are dull for soldiers at Brest, but Sunday, it seems, is the duller of days. Troops waiting their turn to walk up the old gangplanks and start for the States find it difficult to divert their minds from that all absorbing question, "When do we leave?" Officers have the same difficult time. Like soldiers, cafes are out of bounds for them and theaters and motion pictures are closed to all wearers of O.D. So ingenious soldiers have devised various methods of passing the hours in Brest.

Last Sunday about 12 officers approached a Y.M.C.A. secretary and diplomatically asked if there were any boxing gloves lying around. Finally two sets were found, and the officers, headed by the Y.M.C.A. man—and there were captains, lieutenants and a chaplain in the crowd—started for a large room which isn't very often occupied.

Then followed several corking bouts. All were strictly informal. Sam Brown bolts were peeled off; blouses, the shoulders of which were adorned with bars or crosses, were flung to the expectant seconds, and then the first go was staged. There weren't any rounds, the principals fighting until they were winded. Then the seconds sprang out to the center of the floor, donned the gloves and went to it for a spell.

It is reported that no blood oozed from any noses and no blacked eyes were decorated with raw beef, but one of the fighters maintained that the bouts never did lack pep or punch.

All soldiers stationed in Base Section No. 5, which includes the embarkation camps in and around Brest, are required to do squads east for at least "one-half day a week." Thus, prisoners of war in France. They have been completely clothed, furnished with O.D. blankets, mess kits and other equipment by the Salvage Department. This equipment is estimated as worth \$60 a man, making this item alone amount to a saving of \$2,820,000 to the Government.

Use for Dead Horses

The kitchen economies branch of the Salvage Service began to function in May, 1918. Vast quantities of condemned flour, grain and subsistence stores have been handled by this service and largely restored to use. Over 90 per cent of all flour received has, by the sifting process, been restored to condition for re-bake. Dead horses have been inoculated with a special serum to prevent decay and shipped to French buyers. Grease saved from kitchens has been converted into tallow and soap. Since its inception this department alone has made recoveries valued at \$474,515.12 up to and including the month of December.

The following figures give the total recovery for the year 1918 by the department:

Engineers who usually are writing orders des transports or arranging misplaced boxcars, as well as the enlisted personnel working in connection with the activities of headquarters, can now be seen doing regular doughboy stunts.

A white battalion sergeant major was standing in the lobby at headquarters at Brest several days ago when a colored first lieutenant of Infantry entered.

"Good morning, Mr. James," the lieutenant addressed the non-com, "do you remember me?" The enlisted man remembered him, for the lieutenant had worked for his father before he had been selected for military service.

"Are you going back to work for us?" the sergeant major asked. "If I can't stay in the Army," was the reply of the lieutenant.

Down in a certain base headquarters town there is a French soldier who is very proud of the ease with which he handles the English language. But when he started talking to an American, the latter usually rubs his eyes and takes a second look at the Frenchman's uniform. The polli has a cockney accent, and his words and phrases all are of the London dialect.

"I learned English in a German prison camp from a British sergeant," the polli explains.

The Red Cross canteen near the railroad station at St. Nazaire is always crowded. Majors as well as chauffeurs stand in line there for sandwiches, coffee and doughnuts. There are good-looking girls working there, and at certain times there is an unusually good-looking girl there.

The other morning the line was reaching past the door and doughnuts were being con-

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Rooms from 6 to 30 francs

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NEW YORK - 512, 5th Avenue

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LONDON PARIS CANNES  
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# ARMY THRICE AS LARGE AS GRANT'S CUT ST. MIHIEL SALIENT

**Continued from Page 1**

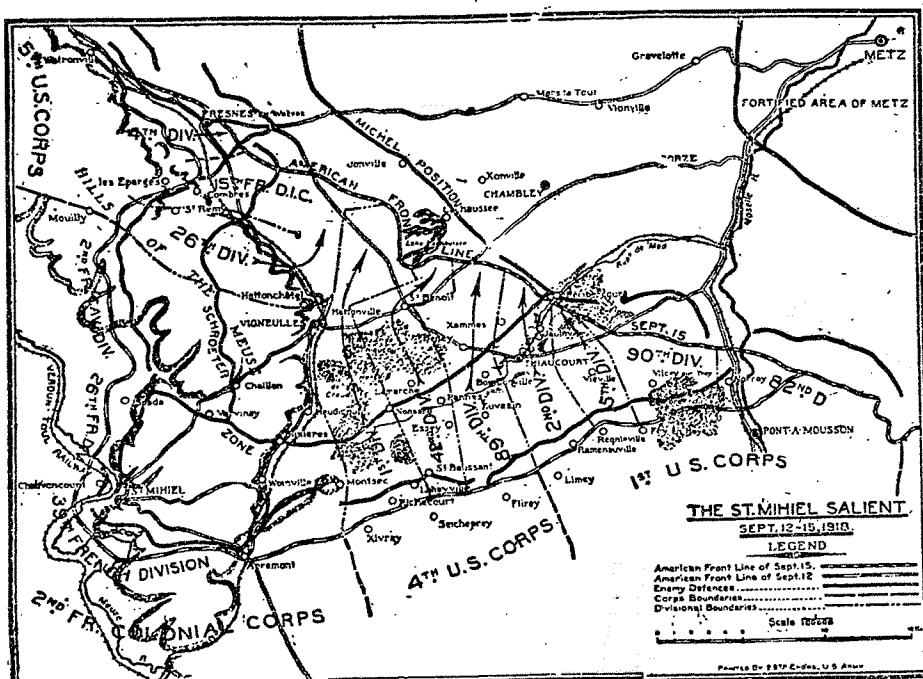
into French territory. Directly back of it and supporting it with excellent rail and road communications, was the great German fortress of Metz, hardly over 50 kilometers from St. Mihiel.

During the first year of the war the French made several powerful efforts to wipe out the St. Mihiel salient with its constant enveloping threat to Verdun. But, working under the tactical theories of trench warfare then in vogue, they met with little success so far as ground gains were concerned.

The first effort was made at Les Eparges, where, in February, 1915, they began an attack to break through down the face of the hill to the plain of the Woëvre. After the attack had been sustained on into April the French were in possession of Les Eparges and believed that they had killed 30,000 Germans. But their own losses had been very heavy, the salient was not yet broken and the effort here was given over.

During the summer of 1915, they again attacked, this time along the southern face and particularly at Apremont, beneath the edge of the hills, and at the Bois de Prete. At the latter place they tried to force their way down the deep ravines into the valley of the Moselle. For months the battle went on, literally from tree to tree, until the forest had been wiped from the face of the crag.

By this time the French had captured most of the few square kilometers of ground within the confines of the woodland, but at a terrible cost of life, and shortly afterward a German counter-offensive of the same nature forced them to relinquish a considerable part of the ground gained. From that time until September, 1918, the St. Mihiel salient remained among the "quiet sectors," not because the French did not desire to obliterate it but because their forces were too constantly engaged on other and more vital fronts to allow of the great concentration necessary for its reduction.



THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT  
SEPT. 12-15, 1918  
LEGEND  
American Front Line of Sept. 12  
German Front Line of Sept. 15  
Division Boundaries  
Scale 1:50,000

**Americans on Sullent's Edges**

Largely because it was a quiet sector lying in that region of eastern France which, from the first entry of the United States into the war, had been designated as the zone of operations of the future American armies, several of the American divisions first to arrive were played along different parts of the salient, particularly between Pont-a-Mousson and Apremont, as part of their training in becoming first-class fighting divisions.

This was the case with the 1st and 26th Divisions, of which at least one, the 26th, had a battle there of no insignificant proportions when one day in April a German shock regiment attacked Seicheprey, carried the village, held it for a short time and was then rejected by the New Englanders.

It was quite natural, therefore, that when the American forces in France had at last, by the latter part of August, 1918, risen to numbers sufficient to constitute an army, having at least nine divisions which had participated in the great offensive battles between the Marne and the Vesle, and corps staffs which had learned to function in command of troops in major operations, the St. Mihiel salient should have been selected as the place for the first American Army to demonstrate its power and prowess as a fighting unit.

In addition to relieving Verdun and its rail communications, the suppression of the salient would restore 150 square miles of occupied French territory, including a city inhabited before the war by 10,000 people; would reverse the threat of German attack on Verdun to a threat of Allied attack on Metz, and would furnish a line for future operations both against the Briey iron fields just north and east of Metz, which were vital to Germany's war industries, and against the double track railroad which, running up from Metz through Metz, Mosimont, Sedan and Metz, was the main line of communication for the German divisions were rapidly shifted back and forth as needed from one end of their Western battle front to the other.

**First Army in the Making**

The general conception of the operation was taken from available American divisions were gradually drawn into the front and were placed in the salient, some from the quiet sectors of the front in Alsace and the Vosges mountains, but particularly a number of divisions which had recently gone through the hard fighting in the Marne salient. In addition, a considerable number of French troops already in position were placed under American command.

The staff of the First American Army was created and Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Force, himself took command of that army for its first operations as a natural preliminary to assuming command of the group of armies which were soon to be organized.

The first work, necessarily, was the reconstitution of the Army itself, a complex mechanism which had to be built and made to work properly from the front line back to the Service of Supply, which now, for the first time, were called upon to take complete care of their own Army from their own base ports to their own railheads.

After that, for the coming operation itself, maps and plans of which the Army orders had been made, including battle instructions, field orders, etc., filled a book of 56 pages, were worked out by the staff with a detailed care probably never before bestowed upon the preparation of an American Army for battle.

The exact zone of action of every organization, the objectives to be attained at certain hours and minutes all along the line, the duties to be performed by every one of the multitudinous units of the Army: Infantry, field, heavy and railway artillery, engineers, tanks, pursuit, reconnaissance, observation and bombing aviation, cavalry, gas and flame troops, ammunition and supply trains and other motor transport, Signal Corps troops, water supply, anti-aircraft defense, hospital trains, troops charged with the care of prisoners, with traffic control and with liaison—all these details and many more were minutely prescribed and no contingency that could be foreseen was left unprovided for.

**September 12 "D Day"**

At length September 12 was definitely fixed as "D day," and "H hour" as 5 o'clock in the morning, and there began the gradual concentration of attacking troops along the front, concealed from the enemy by every possible artifice and precaution. The troops already in sector, which were, from right to left around the salient, the 82nd, 90th, 80th and 1st United States Divisions, and the 39th, 2nd and 2nd Mounted Cavalry French Divisions, maintained only their normal activities. New batteries of artillery coming in were not allowed to register on their targets in the zone of first aviation activity was not increased, and the masses of arriving troops and transport marched by night and concealed themselves by day.

Securely the enemy got an inkling of what was going on, and several days before the actual attack he began preparations for evacuating the salient in case of necessity. But, judged by the standards of German military decision, their measures in this case seem to have been curiously nervous and hesitating.

Apparently they were somewhat awed by the magnitude of the preparations against them; at all events, they neither reinforced the salient so strongly as to guard it against any attack, nor frankly gave it up and abandoned it, though it should be noted that at this time the German mass of reserves was already pretty thoroughly involved in opposing the British and French offensives between the Somme and the Oise.

In the St. Mihiel salient they stopped some construction work which was in progress and began slowly withdrawing some heavy artillery and supplies. But, on the other hand, they were issued to the troops in the sector and those within close supporting distance looking to the holding of the positions with the forces on the ground.

The German defenses, after the expenditure upon them of four years of labor, were natu-

ally strong in themselves. Behind the intricate and deeply organized first line they embraced a second line called the Schroeter zone, which was virtually a smaller salient five or more kilometers inside the original one. Starting northeast of Les Eparges at one end, it ran south over the heights of the Meuse, utilizing their boldest profiles so as just to retain their eastern escarpments, then near Varny, swinging east to Buzieres, and then, behind the deep valley of the Rupt du Mad, running northeast by Nourard, Lemarche, Beny and Xammes to Rembercourt.

Here it connected with the Mi-hiel position, the real withdrawal position of the salient, which was a part of that ultimate system of defense called in some places the Hindenburg line, in some the Kriemhilde Stellung, and so on, but which everywhere the Germans regarded as the line on which they should say to the Allies, "Thus far and no farther."

The Schroeter zone covered the roads leading northeast from St. Mihiel by Chailion and north from Apremont by Heudicourt, through Vigneulles and St. Benoit-en-Woevre to Gorze, behind the center of the Michel position. It was largely no more than a wire line, well sited, but only partly entrenched, and, though fairly strong by nature the fact remained that it was a temporary withdrawal position only; that a good 22 kilometers intervened between the St. Benoit crossroads and the main salient at either Apremont or the Chauvencourt bridgehead and that it would be necessary, in case of a strong attack, if the forces around the latter points were to escape capture, for the holding troops to keep the Schroeter zone intact until the retreating columns could clear their flanks past St. Benoit.

**Disposition of Enemy's Forces**

It was to the prevention of this result that the American battle plans were largely directed, and for its accomplishment that the Germans made some rather hesitating arrangements.

Thanks to some German official reports captured sometime after the event, it is possible to know with more accuracy and detail than usual something of the disposition and movements of the enemy's forces during the operations in the salient.

It appears that Gen. Fuchs, Commander in Chief of the German Army, had the salient from right to left the XXXVth Austro-Hungarian Division, forming, perhaps with troops of the VIIth Landwehr Division, to its right, the "Gommes group"; the CXCIth Division and the Vth Landwehr Division forming the "Mi-hiel group"; and the Xth Division and the LXXXVIIIth Reserve Division forming the "Gorze group." The XXXIst Division was in close reserve, and the CXIIIrd, CVIth and LXXXVIIIth Divisions further away, but within reach.

On the extreme right flank, lapping over the front which was actually attacked, the VIIth Landwehr Division apparently belonged to the Vth Army, of Gen. von Francois, while on the extreme left, astride the Moselle, was the CGLVth Division, command of which, for purposes of better co-ordination, had been repeatedly requested by Fuchs, but which he did not receive until 5:45 o'clock on the morning of the attack.

Probably all of these divisions were very far below the 9,000 rifles each which the Allies regarded as the normal strength of German divisions, but it was claimed that the CXVIth and the Xth Divisions were particularly depleted, while the LXXXVIIIth was regarded as unreliable because of the large proportion of Alsace-Lorrainers in its ranks.

**Four Allied Army Corps**

The order of battle given differed materially from that presumed at the time by the American command, which believed nine divisions with one in support, instead of seven in line with four in support. According to the estimate of General Fuchs, he had in line one division to each 12 kilometers of front, which, perhaps, meant, with disposable reserves, a total of 75,000 men. With their wonderfully organized defense and immense quantities of artillery and machine guns, a force could logically be expected to make a very stubborn defense.

On the front he attacked, General Pershing disposed four Army Corps. The 1st United States Corps was under Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett and operated from Clermont, east of the Moselle, to Limey; the 4th United States Corps, under Maj. Gen. Joseph P. Dyer, operated from Limey to Xivry; the 2nd Colonial Corps (French), under Maj. Gen. Bloodlet, later under Maj. Gen. Claudel, operated from Xivry to Montilly; and the 5th United States Corps, under Maj. Gen. George H. Cameron, operated from Montilly to Watronville.

The 1st Corps had from right to left the 82nd, the 90th, the 5th and the 2nd Divisions, under Maj. Gen. William B. Burnham, "as to hold fast with its right and follow up with its left, which was astride the Moselle, the advance of the line further to the west. The 90th, Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen; the 5th, Maj. Gen. John A. McMahon; and the 2nd, Maj. Gen. W. M. Wright, closely co-operating with the 2nd Division in cleaning up trenches and woods, was to move in a general northward direction, crossing the Rupt du Mad and the Schroeter zone just west of Thioncourt and driving across the enemy's St. Mihiel-Gorze line of retreat just northeast of St. Benoit. The 42nd, Maj. Gen. Charles T. Mencher,

and the 1st, Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, starting from the region of Seicheprey and Richecourt, were to mop up the country around Lignyville, St. Bausant, Essey, Pannes and Nourard, so heartily hated for many weary months by American divisions in training, and then to push on to Vigneulles and St. Benoit.

**Objective and Exploitation**

The advance of the 1st and 4th Corps were to attain certain objective lines by given times; a "1st phase" line just short of the Rupt du Mad was to be reached early on the 12th; a "1st day" line embracing Thioncourt and the crests beyond the Rupt du Mad as far as Nourard was to be reached by evening of that day, and a "1st phase, 2nd day" line, including Vigneulles and St. Benoit, was to be reached as soon as possible on the 13th.

After this, if not already upon it, the advance was to be carried up to the "Army Objective," which would be a line of resistance straightened out in front of the enemy's Michel position, but at some distance from the latter, while the "Line of Exploitation" would carry the front, and particularly the outpost zone, as far ahead of the line of resistance as it could be forced without undue effort and sacrifice.

The French 2nd Colonial Corps had from right to left the 39th and 26th Infantry Divisions and the 2nd Cavalry, with no division in corps reserve. The 39th, Brig. Gen. Pezou, was to follow up on its right the attack of the 1st United States Division; the 2nd Cavalry Division was to follow up on its left, across the hills of the Meuse, the attack of the 26th United States Division south of Les Eparges. The inner flanks of these divisions, and the 26th Infantry Division, Brig. Gen. Helander, around the point of the salient and east and south of St. Mihiel, were to press in only strongly enough, by means of limited frontal attacks and raids on important points, to force the Germans to engage and prevent them from retreating until the American attack could break across their line of retreat near Vigneulles and St. Benoit.

Though it might reasonably be expected that the fighting here would not be as heavy as on other parts of the front, the task assigned to the 2nd Colonial Corps was one calling for great tactical skill, as the pressure to be exerted would have to be carefully controlled according to circumstances if the desired results were to be achieved. The formidable Mont Sec, which lay in the sector of the 39th Infantry Division, was not to be attacked directly, but engulfed in the general advance.

**On Sullent's Western Face**

The 5th United States Corps had in line from right to left the 26th United States Division and the 15th Colonial Infantry (French), with the 4th United States Division in reserve. The 26th Division, Maj. Gen. Clarence E. Edwards, came into the line east of Montilly on the 11th, replacing the French 2nd Cavalry under Maj. Gen. Hennocque.

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which dropped back to a support position in the rear.

The 26th Division was to make its attack at 8 a. m., three hours after the advance should have begun on the south face of the salient, and was to drive southeast across the hills and up the creek valley of the Ruisseau du Longueau to a "1st day" line just east of the village of Dommarin.

Thence it was to swing east with its extreme right flank overrunning Hattenchattel, where it would come into contact with the left of the 1st Division, 4th Corps, advancing from the other side of the salient, and close the enemy's line of retreat from St. Mihiel to Gorze. From this line it would then swing northward down the faces of the hills to the Army Objective line fronting the Michel position on the plain of the Woëvre.

To the left of the 26th Division, the French 15th Colonial Infantry Division, Maj. Gen. Guerin, swinging on a smaller arc of the same semicircle, was to attack in front the enemy's strong positions on the three detached hills of Les Eparges, Combrès and Amaranthe while the 26th Division was flanking them through the creek valley, and after capturing them was to line up with the 26th Division on the Army Objective. The 1st United States Division, Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, of which, at the last moment, a part was put in line on the extreme left, was to follow up as a hinge, performing the same functions on that flank that the 32nd Division performed on the other.

**Great Enveloping Operation**

The whole great maneuver was designed to be, in effect, an enveloping operation; breaking through the bases of the salient, closing in on center and pocketing its garrison. Altogether for the attack the First American Army had, as indicated above, eight divisions in line and three corps in reserve, counting the 32nd in reserve, while, in addition, the 35th and 36th were in reserve.

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and 21st Division were in Army reserve and the 80th and 83rd Divisions were available if needed.

This meant about 216,000 American and possibly 46,000 French troops in line, and about 190,000 American troops in reserve, or more than 400,000 American troops for the battle. General Pershing had therefore assembled, in the first American Field Army which had existed since the Civil War, a mass of American troops considerably more than three times as large as had ever before been assembled in one army, the largest previous one having been the Army of the Potomac, under General Grant before Petersburg in 1864-5, which numbered at its maximum about 125,000 men.

To compare it in numbers with other armies of the past preceding the World War, Napoleon's Grand Army at Leipzig numbered 160,000 and that of his Austrian, Russian and Prussian opponents 240,000; the German army at Sedan numbered 250,000 men; and the Japanese and Russian armies at Mukden, the largest up to that time authentically recorded in the history of the world, each numbered about 310,000 men.

Although General Fuchs was in direct command of the German troops in the salient, the real antagonist of the American was General von Gallwitz, the commander of the Army Group of which Fuchs's detachment formed a part.

Von Gallwitz was an officer high in rank at the beginning of the war. He commanded an Army Group of the German forces during the intense fighting and constant maneuvering in Poland in 1915. Later that year and during part of 1916 he was in command of an army in Macedonia, and in the fall of 1916 the 11th German Army on the Somme was placed under him.

In March, 1917, he was put in command of the Vth Army in the Verdun sector and at a later date was given the Army Group which held the salient from September, 1918. On the score of experience in manipulating masses of troops on many victorious fields, the German certainly had rather the best of it. But the sequel shows, as it often has done, that in such matters experience and prestige are not everything.

(The actual operation of wiping out the St. Mihiel salient and the results achieved will be described in the next article of this series.)

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